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F. CHAU & ASSOCIATES, LLC 130 WOODBURY ROAD WOODBURY, NY 11797			VU, NGOC K	
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			2623	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/698,915	TRANCHINA, JAMES R.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Ngoc K. Vu	2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/17/06.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-14 and 16-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 7-14 and 16-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/19/06</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 4/17/06 with respect to claims 27-29 and 35 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to claim 27, applicant argues that the combined teachings of Pala, Wugofski and Treyz do not disclose "a wireless transmitter for transmitting signals which configure controls or applications on a display device, whereby the display device displays control modules". This argument is not persuasive.

Both Pala and Wugofski fails to teach a wireless transmitter adapted to transmit wireless control signals to a wireless receiver for configuring controls and applications on the display, whereby the display displays control modules. However, Treyz of the record teaches that user may interact with automobile personal computer 14 by using user input interface such as device 316 over wireless link. The user may adjust settings for the automobile personal computer system such as adjusting settings related to an application running on the automobile personal. The user may change settings by using user input interface. Feedback from the automobile personal computer may be provided as visual information on display. The adjusting settings are described in connection with arrangement of figure 15 such that email alert settings included options 336, 338, 340 and/or radio settings included options 342 are displayed on screen. (See col. 20, lines 24-37; col. 19, lines 46-50 and 55-58; and figure 15). From these views, the system of Treyz includes a wireless transmitter (within device 316), adapted to transmit control signals to a wireless receiver (within device 14), the control signals for configuring at least one of controls and applications on display (adjusting settings), whereby the display displays adjust settings such as e-mail alert settings comprising options (336-340) and ratio settings comprising options (342). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Pala and Wugofski by including a wireless transmitter to transmit wireless

control signals to a wireless receiver for adjusting setting and displaying settings options on the display as taught by Treyz in order to allow user to remotely adjust settings the automobile personal computer.

In response to arguments with respect to claims 28, 29 and 35, the interpretations of claims 28, 29 and 35 are addressed below.

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7-14, 16-26 and 30-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Specification***

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: it is noted that reference number "130" as described in the disclosure has been used to designate both "text-to-speech system" and "one or more buses". Similarly, reference numbers "140" and "160" as described in the disclosure have both been used to designate "vehicle". (See specification: page 13, first and second paragraphs). Appropriate correction is required.

#### ***Claim Objections***

4. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: it appears that the terms "said assembly" in lines 4 and 6 seem referring to said assembly housing. Please change the term "said assembly" refers into "said assembly housing". Appropriate correction is required.

5. Claim 25 is objected to because of the following informalities: it appears that the term "said assembly" in line 6 seems referring to said assembly housing. Please change the term "said assembly" refers into "said assembly housing". Appropriate correction is required.

6. Claim 27 is objected to because of the following informalities: it appears that the terms "said assembly" in lines 4 and 6 seem referring to said assembly housing. Please change the term "said assembly" refers into "said assembly housing". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Currently amended claim 25, in part, calls for the "the web browser ...are connected by a bus". It is unclear that how "web browser" as software component can be physically connected to "a bus" or hardware component. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-3, 11, 13, 14, 16-24, 26 and 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan et al. (US 6,339,455 B1) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Allan teaches an overhead console for a vehicle (see figures 1-4), comprising:

an assembly housing (1) adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle (see figure 2); a receiver (10 – see figure 4) mounted to the said assembly and adapted to receive signals from at least one video input source (see col. 2, lines 46-49 and 55-58; figure 2); a display device (3 – see figures 1, 2, 4) pivotally mounted to said assembly and operatively

coupled to said receiver, wherein the display device is adapted to reproduce the signals and movement of the display device is limited to pivoting (see col. 2, lines 29-32 and figures 1-2; col. 1, lines 38-42); a processor (within 17) adapted to execute applications (software) associated with said console; and an operating system (within 17) adapted to manage the applications (software) associated with said console (see col. 2, lines 59-63), wherein the receiver, the display device, the processor and the operating system are connected by a bus (wire or line within housing 1 – see figures 1-4).

Allan does not teach receiving wireless signal from the video source via a wireless receiver. However, Wugofski teaches receiving signals wirelessly via a wireless receiver 114-118 from video input source 102-106 as shown in figure 1 (see figure 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allan by receiving wireless signals from video input source via a wireless receiver as taught by Wugofski in order to eliminate wires or lines around the passengers and driver within the vehicle.

Regarding claim 2, Allan as modified by Wugofski further teaches that the wireless signals are radio frequency (see Wugofski: col. 3, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 3, the combination teaching of Allan and Wugofski teaches that the input source from DVD player includes circuitry for producing video signals and the input source comprises a wireless transmitter (106 – see figure 1) for transmitting the wireless signals (see Allan: figure 4; Wugofski: figure 1 and col. 2, lines 60-62).

Regarding claim 11, the combined teaching of Allan and Wugofski further includes signal processing facilities (within receiver) adapted to perform signal processing with respect to the wireless signals (see Wugofski: figure 1).

Regarding claim 14, Allan as modified by Wugofski further teaches a wireless transmitter (106) (see Wugofski: figure 1).

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Allan teaches that the display device is a TFT color monitor that is flat and has an active matrix (see col. 3, lines 22-23).

Regarding claim 18, Allan does not specifically disclose that the display device employs touch screen technology. Official Notice is taken that touch screen technology is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display device of Allan by using touch screen technology in order to allow the user to control display device in a convenient manner.

Regarding claim 19, Allan as modified by Wugofski teaches wireless receiver is disposed within the display device (see Wugofski: figure 2).

Regarding claim 20, Allan as modified by Wugofski teaches that the wireless receiver is disposed external to the display device (see Wugofski: figure 1).

Regarding claim 21, Allan as modified by Wugofski further teaches that the wireless signals comprise audio/video (see Wugofski: col. 2, lines 60-65).

Regarding claim 22, Allan as modified by Wugofski further teaches that the wireless receiver (114-118) comprises an antenna (114 - see Wugofski: figure 1).

Regarding claim 23, Allan as modified by Wugofski further teaches that the wireless transmitter (106) comprises an antenna (see Wugofski: figure 1).

Regarding claim 24, Allan shows that the assembly housing is adapted to mount against a roof of the vehicle (see figures 1-2; col. 1, lines 5-6 and 31-36).

Regarding claim 26, teaches an overhead console for a vehicle (see figures 1-4), comprising: an assembly housing (1) adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle (see figure 2); a receiver (10 – see figure 4) mounted to the said assembly and adapted to receive signals from video input source (see col. 2, lines 46-49 and 55-58; figure 2); a display device (3 – see figures 1, 2, 4) pivotally mounted to said assembly and operatively coupled to

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said receiver, wherein the display device is adapted to reproduce the signals and movement of the display device is limited to pivoting (see col. 2, lines 29-32 and figures 1-2; col. 1, lines 38-42).

Allan fails to teach a wireless transceiver adapted to send and receive the wireless signals from the input source and the input source is part of a network external to the vehicle. However, Wugofski teaches that a system comprises a wireless receiver 118 receives wireless signals from video input source and further comprises a wireless transmitter 148 to transmit signals to other device (see figure 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Allan by receiving wireless signals from external video input source via a wireless receiver and transmitting signals to other device via a wireless transmitter as taught by Wugofski in order to eliminate wires or lines around the passengers and driver within the vehicle.

Regarding claim 31 and 32, the combined teaching of Allan and Wugofski does not explicitly disclose the wireless signals are infrared or optical. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art utilizing infrared transmission or wireless optical transmission to eliminate the conventional wiring or to implement at relatively low cost. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Allan and Wugofski by utilizing infrared transmission or wireless optical transmission in order to eliminate the conventional wiring or to implement at relatively low cost.

Regarding claim 33, Allan shows that the display device pivots downward and away from the assembly housing from a stowed position to a viewing position (see figures 1-2; col. 2, lines 29-35).

Regarding claim 34, Allan shows that the display device pivots downward and away from the assembly housing from a stowed position to a viewing position (see figures 1-2; col. 2, lines 29-35).

11. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan et al. (US 6,339,455 B1) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1) and further in view of Obradovich (US 6,577,928 B2).

Regarding claims 4 and 9, the combination of Allan and Wugofski fails to teach that the console further comprise a wireless joystick or mouse detachable from the console. However, Obradovich teaches using a wireless joystick or mouse as an indicator device to point and click on a displayed option or object on screen to select and activate (see col. 22, lines 4-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Allan and Wugofski by using a wireless joystick or mouse as taught by Obradovich in order to provide user interface to enhance a user's ability to interact with the system wirelessly.

12. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan et al. (US 6,339,455 B1) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1) and further in view of Holloway et al. (US 6,256,317).

Regarding claim 5, Allan and Wugofski fail to teach the wireless signals are transmitted through one of a packet-switched wireless network and a circuit-switched wireless network. However, Holloway teaches that a packet-switched network wherein wireless signals are utilized to transmit data between stations for the benefit of providing a multiple access network with improved performance, collision resolution, and multiple priority levels of access (see figure 1; col. 4, lines 12-44; figure 4; col. 6-7, lines 66-6; col. 4, lines 12-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Allan and Wugofski to incorporate the wireless signals are transmitted

through a packet-switched wireless network as taught by Holloway in order to provide a multiple access network with improved performance, collision resolution, and multiple priority levels of access in a video distribution system.

13. Claims 25, 27-29 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pala et al. (US 6,304,173 A) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1) and further in view of Treyz (US 6,526,335).

Regarding claim 25, Pala teaches that a console for a vehicle (see figure 1), comprising: an assembly housing (34) adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle; a receiver (84), houseable in said assembly, adapted to receive signals from at least one video input source (i.e., TV, DVD/VCR or auto PC); a display device (24), houseable in said assembly and operatively coupled to said receiver, adapted to reproduce the signals (see figures 1-2; col. 3, lines 10-16, 23-29; col. 5, lines 4-9), wherein the display device and receiver are connected by a bus (wire or line – see figure 1).

Pala does not teach receiving wireless signal from the video source via a wireless receiver. However, Wugofski teaches receiving signals wirelessly via a wireless receiver 114-118 from video input source 102-106 as shown in figure 1 (see figure 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Pala by receiving wireless signals from video input source via a wireless receiver as taught by Wugofski in order to eliminate wires or lines around the passengers and driver within the vehicle.

Pala does not teach a web browser adapted to interact with one of the Internet and the word wide web, wherein the web browser is connected by a bus. However, Treyz discloses that user may access web page information using a web browser running on automobile personal computer. The web browser is software/application which may be stored in storage within the automobile personal computer. It is noted that one or more buses or other interconnection

arrangements may be used to interconnect the components of the automobile personal computer. (See figure 3; col. 16, lines 17-19; col. 38, lines 55-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Pala by including a web browser adapted to interact with one of the Internet and the word wide web, wherein the web browser is connected by a bus as taught by Treyz in order to provide interactive service to users to enhance the automobile personal computer system.

Regarding claim 27, Pala teaches that a console for a vehicle (see figure 1), comprising: an assembly housing (34) adapted to mount against an interior surface of the vehicle; a receiver (84), houseable in said assembly, adapted to receive signals from at least one input source (i.e., TV, DVD/VCR or auto PC); a display device (24), houseable in said assembly and operatively coupled to said receiver, adapted to reproduce the signals (see figures 1-2; col. 3, lines 10-16, 23-29; col. 5, lines 4-9). Pala does not teach receiving wireless signal from the video source via a wireless receiver. However, Wugofski teaches receiving signals wirelessly via a wireless receiver 114-118 from video input source 102-106 as shown in figure 1 (see figure 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Pala by receiving wireless signals from video input source via a wireless receiver as taught by Wugofski in order to eliminate wires or lines around the passengers and driver within the vehicle.

Both Pala and Wugofski fails to teach a wireless transmitter adapted to transmit wireless control signals to a wireless receiver for configuring controls and applications on the display, whereby the display displays control modules. However, Treyz of the record teaches that user may interact with automobile personal computer 14 by using user input interface such as device 316 over wireless link. The user may adjust settings for the automobile personal computer system such as adjusting settings related to an application running on the automobile personal.

The user may change settings by using user input interface. Feedback from the automobile personal computer may be provided as visual information on display. The adjusting settings are described in connection with arrangement of figure 15 such that email alert settings included options 336, 338, 340 and/or radio settings included options 342 are displayed on screen. (See col. 20, lines 24-37; col. 19, lines 46-50 and 55-58; and figure 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Pala and Wugofski by including a wireless transmitter to transmit wireless control signals to a wireless receiver for adjusting setting and displaying settings options on the display as taught by Treyz in order to allow user to remotely adjust settings the automobile personal computer.

Regarding claim 28, the combinations of Pala and Wugofski further in view of Treyz fail to teach that wireless transmitter is adapted to be detachable from the console. Official Notice is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing vehicle consoles with detachable controllers (i.e., wireless transmitters) are well known in the art. Consoles with detachable controllers are well known in vehicles, wherein devices utilized with the console are attached to the console when not in use and are further detachable, so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined system of Pala and Wugofski further in view of Treyz to incorporate the wireless transmitter is detachable from the console so that a passenger may utilize the device and return the device to the console for storage to prevent loss or damage to the device.

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Pala and Wugofski as modified by Treyz further teaches that the wireless transmitter, i.e., remote control, for operating an automobile personal computer system. A wireless remote control which outputs control signals in response to user selection of commands inherently discloses a processor and associated memory for executing

and storing programs because the remote control is necessarily executing programs which are stored on the remote control, which also necessarily requires a processor to execute for programs, wherein the remote control receives an input, associates the input with a corresponding command, and subsequently generates the particular command signal to be transmitted to the receiving device.

Regarding claim 35, the combined teachings of Pala, Wugofski and Treyz include that the control modules are selected via touch screen controls displayed on the display device (col. 20, lines 31-34 and figure 15).

14. Claims 7, 8, 10 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan et al. (US 6,339,455 B1) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1) and further in view of DeLine et al. (US 6,420,975 B1).

Regarding claims 7-8, Allan does not teach the system further comprising a web browser to interact with one of the Internet and the World Wide Web using wireless application protocol. However, DeLine teaches processing system in a vehicle comprises Internet service to access world wide web via wireless communication system such as Bluetooth (see col. 27, lines 20-30; col. 40, lines 14-21 and lines 65-67; col. 43-44, lines 66-3 and figure 16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Allan including Internet service to access world wide web via wireless communication system as taught by DeLine in order to effectively enhance the entertainment system in the vehicle.

Regarding claim 10, Allan does not teach the system further comprising a voice recognition system. However, DeLine teaches a voice recognition system in a vehicle. For example, once speech from a vehicle-based occupant is recognized, the processing system can turn down or off the volume of radio/music player in the vehicle for the period that the vehicle-

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based speaker is talking (see col. 33, lines 57-62; col. 44, lines 3-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Allan by using a voice recognition system as taught by DeLine in order to allow a vehicle occupant to control the radio/music player in a convenient manner.

Regarding claim 30, Allan discloses that the automobile personal computer communicates with PDA (see col. 2, lines 46-49). Allan does not explicitly teach a vehicle occupant sends media to the console for display via a wireless signal from a personal digital assistant. However, DeLine teaches an apparatus comprises a personal communication device such as a PALM organizer which conveys information to the vehicle occupants of the vehicle. The apparatus further provides wireless transmission protocol such as Bluetooth (see col. 27, lines 48-57; col. 40, line 65 to col. 41, line 22; col. 35, line 52 to col. 36, line 9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Allan by providing information from a personal communication device or from a wireless transmitter using Bluetooth protocol as taught by DeLine in order to provide signals wirelessly with low-cost.

15. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allan et al. (US 6,339,455 B1 A) in view of Wugofski et al. (US 6,553,567 B1) and further in view of Caci (US 6,154,658 A).

Regarding claim 12, Allan does not teach a text-to-speech system. However, Caci teaches a text-to-speech converter which performs the desired conversion from text data to synthetic speech. The synthetic speech signals then are processed and provided to speakers (see col. 10, lines 50-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Allan by including a text-to-

speech system to convert text data into synthetic voice as taught by Caci in to order to provide safety for vehicle operator.

**Conclusion**

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Scribner shows a design for an overhead console with flip-down television screen from a motor vehicle. Vitito teaches an overhead console having flip-down monitor for a motor vehicle. Beckert teaches a vehicle computer system.

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ngoc K. Vu whose telephone number is 571-272-7306. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Miller can be reached on 571-272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Ngoc K. Vu  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2623

June 26, 2006